UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>10 December 2001</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-45</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-45</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>10 December 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1.   **Claims 13-15, 27, and 43** are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper

dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is

required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent

form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form.

The infringement test for determining a proper dependent claim as per the MPEP 608.01

(n), Section III, states that a such a claim cannot conceivably be infringed by anything that would

not also infringe the claim it references. In this case, a computer memory medium would not

infringe the method steps of Claims 1, 16, or 39, since the memory medium *itself* never actually

performs any of the active steps required by Claims 1, 16, and 39. In other words *possession* of

such a memory medium would infringe Claims 13-15, 27, and 43, but not Claims 1, 16, and 39,

respectively.

Thus, Claims 13-15, 27, and 43 are improper dependent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3.   **Claims 1-2, 5-7, and 13-15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

Allen et al *(U.S. Patent: 6,026,410)*.

With respect to **Claim 1**, Allen discloses:

Parsing a text entry made by a user in the document to identify at least one linguistic

component of the text entry *(performing parsing on a natural language input text to identify*

keywords, Col. 5, Line 57- Col. 6, Line 11);

Providing a plurality of tags, each of the plurality of tags having an action associated with

it *(trigger and keyword identifiers, Col. 12, Lines 13-45; Fig. 12)*;

Comparing the at least one linguistic component to the plurality of tags to determine at

least one tag that corresponds to each linguistic component *(matching operation, Col. 12, Line*

46- Col. 13, Line 64).

Carrying out the action associated with the at least one tag *(displaying a link and opening*

a selected object, Col. 7, Lines 16-44; Fig. 4A-B, 5-7).

With respect to **Claim 2**, Allen teaches multiple identified keywords within a keynote

and displayed links corresponding to the keywords for user selection *(Col. 7, Lines 16-44; Fig.*

7).

With respect to **Claim 5**, Allen further discloses:

Specifying each of the plurality of tags as linguistic annotations (keyword identifier), and

synonyms thereof *(types of lists, projects, and contacts representing the keyword identifier) (Fig.*

12; Col. 12, Lines 13-45);

Defining the actions associated with each of the plurality of linguistic annotations

(definition link, Fig. 12, Element 852; Fig. 7);

Creating a tag catalog that includes the linguistic annotations, synonyms, and actions for

the plurality of tags in a semantic modeling format *(object dictionary, Fig. 12; Col. 12, Lines 5-*

45).

With respect to **Claim 6**, Allen further discloses a keynote region of a user interface

(Fig. 4A, Element 220; Fig. 6, Element 220; Col. 7, Line 45- Col. 8, Line 21) associated with the

set of tags from the object dictionary as applied to Claim 5.

With respect to **Claim 7**, Allen further recites inputting links for identified tags into

shadow region and drop down list portions of a user interface *(Col. 7, Line 45- Col. 8, Line 50;*

Fig. 4B, Elements 230 and 260).

With respect to **Claims 13-15**, Allen discloses method implementation as a program

stored on a computer readable medium *(Col. 4, Line 60- Col. 5, Line 7)*.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

5.   **Claims 3-4 and 10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen

et al in view of Goldberg et al *(U.S. Patent: 6,598,046)*.

With respect to **Claim 3**, Allen teaches the text parsing and tag identification method as

applied to Claim 1. Allen does not specifically teach determining a user dependent context as a

function of a current user of an application and enabling specific tags to be accessed by that user,

however Goldberg discloses document tags that are only accessible based on a user role *(Col. 4,*

Line 56- Col. 5, Line 38).

Allen and Goldberg are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in

language processing for document retrieval. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen with the user

specific document tags as taught by Goldberg in order to implement a means for document

retrieval that aligns more closely with the needs an strategies of an individual user *(Goldberg,*

Col. 2, Lines 31-43).

With respect to **Claim 4**, Goldberg further discloses document tag access based upon a

particular scenario *(Col. 6, Lines 25-52)*.

With respect to **Claim 10**, Goldberg teaches document tag access as applied to Claim 3,

wherein each document has an associated set of tags.

6.   **Claims 8-9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al in

view of Budzinski et al *(U.S. Patent: 5,715,468)*.

With respect to **Claim 8**, Allen teaches the text parsing and tag identification method that

utilizes an object dictionary as applied to Claims 1 and 5. Allen does not specifically suggest a

parsing operation that produces a normalized tree of the text entry, however, Budzinski discloses

a natural language parsing method that creates a parse tree of an input text for dictionary

comparison *(Col. 4, Line 60- Col. 5, Line 22; and Col. 33, Lines 17-51)*.

Allen and Budzinski are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor

in language processing utilizing text parsing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen with the

parsing method taught by Budzinski in order to implement improved natural language processing

by further analyzing the role of a word within an input text through the use of a parsing tree

(Budzinski, Col. 20, Lines 12-17).

With respect to **Claim 9**, Allen further discloses presenting multiple tags to a user for

selection *(Col. 7, Lines 16-44; Fig. 7)*.

7.   **Claims 11-12, 39-41, and 43** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Allen et al in view of Ho et al *(U.S. Patent: 5,836,771)*.

With respect to **Claims 11 and 12**, Allen teaches the text parsing and tag identification

method that utilizes an object dictionary as applied to Claims 1 and 5. Allen does not

specifically teach dictionary processing at a server, however Ho teaches dictionary processing

that takes place at a server *(Col. 9, Lines 24-31)*.

Allen and Ho are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in

language processing utilizing text parsing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen with the use of

a server having a dictionary as taught by Ho in order to conserver memory at a client computer

by utilizing client/server communications *(Ho, Col. 4, Lines 14-28)*.

With respect to **Claim 39**, Allen discloses:

Creating a dictionary that includes linguistic constructs and other metadata relating to

natural text that can be entered by a user to activate tags from within the document *(data types,*

Figs. 7 and 12; entering data into a dictionary, Col. 12, Lines 21-24; and object descriptions,

Col. 23, Lines 16-35; Fig. 17);

In respect to a template from which the document is produced, associating an action with

each tag that can thus be activated *(Col. 7, Lines 16-44; Fig. 12; Col. 12, Lines 5-45)*;

Storing the tags and actions associated with the tags (Col. 12, Lines 5-45; Fig. 12);

Enabling users to produce a document based upon the template, using a productivity

software application *(Col. 7, Lines 16-44; Fig. 7)*; and

Providing the dictionary, tags, and actions associated with the tags in respect to the

template to a user who is working on the document in the productivity software application, to

enable the text entered by the user to be recognized as corresponding to one of the tags, so that

the actions associated with one of the tags is carried out in the document *(object dictionary, Fig.*

12; Col. 12, Lines 5-45; displaying a link and opening a selected object, Col. 7, Lines 16-44;

Fig. 4A-B, 5-7; Fig. 7).

Allen does not specifically teach dictionary processing at a server, however Ho teaches

dictionary processing that takes place at a server *(Col. 9, Lines 24-31)*.

Allen and Ho are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in

language processing utilizing text parsing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen with the use of

a server having a dictionary as taught by Ho in order to conserver memory at a client computer

by utilizing client/server communications *(Ho, Col. 4, Lines 14-28).*

With respect to **Claim 40**, Allen teaches multiple identified keywords within a keynote

and displayed links corresponding to the keywords for user selection *(Col. 7, Lines 16-44; Fig.*

7) and the use of a keyword dictionary *(Fig. 12).*

Claim 41 contains subject matter similar to Claim 2, and thus, is rejected for the same

reasons.

With respect to **Claim 43**, Allen discloses method implementation as a program stored on

a computer readable medium *(Col. 4, Line 60- Col. 5, Line 7).*

8.   **Claims 16-18, 20-21, 23-24, 27-30, 32-33, and 35-36** are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al in view of Kanaegami et al *(U.S. Patent:*

5,297,039).

With respect to **Claim 16**, Allen discloses:

Parsing a text entry made by a user in the document to identify any key words and key

phrases included therein *(performing parsing on a natural language input text to identify*

keywords, Col. 5, Line 57- Col. 6, Line 11);

Comparing key words and key phrases to words and phrases included in a predefined

dictionary *(matching operation, Col. 12, Line 13- Col. 13, Line 64)*;

Returning instances for any corresponding match and causing an action associated with

the instance to be implemented in the document *(displaying a link and opening a selected object,*

Col. 7, Lines 16-44; Fig. 4A-B, 5-7).

Allen does not specifically suggest identifying synonyms of an input text, however,

Kanaegami discloses a method for identifying synonyms of input text *(Col. 15, Line 55- Col. 16,*

Line 24; Col. 26, Lines 11-37).

Allen and Kanaegami are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor

in document retrieval applications utilizing text parsing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen with

the synonym searching means as taught by Kanaegami in order to ensure no relative terms are

overlooked when performing a dictionary matching *(Kanaegami, Col. 1, Lines 48-53).*

Claim 17 contains subject matter similar to Claim 2, and thus, is rejected for the same

reasons.

With respect to **Claim 18**, Allen teaches the entry of a link in a document that is related

to a user input (Col. 7, Lines 16-44; Fig. 7).

With respect to **Claim 20**, Allen teaches different links associated with various

documents accessible via entered key words and phrases (Figs. 7 and 12).

With respect to **Claim 21**, Allen teaches deriving links in a document from a keyword

dictionary *(Figs. 7 and 12; Col. 7, Lines 16-44, Col. 12, Lines 13-45).*

With respect to **Claim 23**, Allen teaches multiple identified keywords within a keynote

and displayed links corresponding to the keywords for user selection *(Col. 7, Lines 16-44; Fig.*

7).

With respect to **Claim 24**, Allen discloses:

Enabling the user to add additional words and phrases associated with specific instances

to the dictionary to create a user lexicon *(Col. 12, Lines 21-24)*.

With respect to **Claim 27**, Allen further discloses method implementation as a program

stored on a computer readable medium *(Col. 4, Line 60- Col. 5, Line 7)*.

With respect to **Claim 28**, Allen discloses:

A user input device enabling text to be input by a user *(Fig. 1, Element 122)*;

A display on which the document is displayed *(Fig. 1, Element 121)*;

A memory in which a plurality of machine instructions are stored (Fig. 1, Element 104);

and

A processing device coupled to the user input device, the memory, and the display *(Fig.*

1, Element 102), said processing device executing the machine instructions to carry out a

plurality of functions, including:

Parsing a text entry made by a user in the document to identify any key words and key

phrases included therein *(performing parsing on a natural language input text to identify*

keywords, Col. 5, Line 57- Col. 6, Line 11);

Comparing key words and key phrases to words and phrases included in a predefined

dictionary *(matching operation, Col. 12, Line 13- Col. 13, Line 64)*;

Returning instances for any corresponding match and causing an action associated with

the instance to be implemented in the document *(displaying a link and opening a selected object,*

Col. 7, Lines 16-44; Fig. 4A-B, 5-7).

Allen does not specifically suggest identifying synonyms of an input text, however, Kanaegami discloses a means for identifying synonyms of input text *(Col. 15, Line 55- Col. 16, Line 24; Col. 26, Lines 11-37).*

Allen and Kanaegami are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in document retrieval applications utilizing text parsing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen with the synonym searching means as taught by Kanaegami in order to ensure no relative terms are overlooked when performing a dictionary matching *(Kanaegami, Col. 1, Lines 48-53).*

Claim 29 contains subject matter similar to Claim 2, and thus, is rejected for the same reasons.

Claim 30 contains subject matter similar to Claim 18, and thus, is rejected for the same reasons.

Claim 32 contains subject matter similar to Claim 20, and thus, is rejected for the same reasons.

Claim 33 contains subject matter similar to Claim 21, and thus, is rejected for the same reasons.

Claim 35 contains subject matter similar to Claim 23, and thus, is rejected for the same reasons.

Claim 36 contains subject matter similar to Claim 24, and thus, is rejected for the same reasons.

9.   **Claims 19 and 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen

et al in view of Kanaegami et al, and further in view of Goldberg et al.

With respect to **Claims 19 and 31,** Allen in view of Kanaegami teaches the text parsing

and tag identification method and system as applied to Claims 16 and 28. Allen in view of

Kanaegami does not specifically teach determining a user dependent context as a function of a

current user of an application and enabling specific tags to be accessed by that user, however

Goldberg discloses document tags that are only accessible based on a user role *(Col. 4, Line 56-*

Col. 5, Line 38).

Allen, Kanaegami, and Goldberg are analogous art because they are from a similar field

of endeavor in language processing for document retrieval. Thus, it would have been obvious to

a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen in

view of Kanaegami with the user specific document tags as taught by Goldberg in order to

implement a means for document retrieval that aligns more closely with the needs an strategies

of an individual user *(Goldberg, Col. 2, Lines 31-43).*

10.   **Claims 22, 25, 34, and 37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Allen et al in view of Kanaegami et al, and further in view of Budzinski et al.

With respect to **Claims 22 and 34,** Budzinski discloses parsing trees as applied to Claim

8, having grammatical rules *(Col. 33, Lines 17-51).*

Allen, Kanaegami, and Budzinski are analogous art because they are from a similar field

of endeavor in language processing utilizing text parsing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen in

view of Kanaegami with the parsing method taught by Budzinski in order to implement

improved natural language processing by further analyzing the role of a word within an input

text through the use of a parsing tree *(Budzinski, Col. 20, Lines 12-17)*.

With respect to **Claims 25 and 37**, Allen in view of Kanaegami teaches the text parsing

and tag identification method that utilizes an object dictionary as applied to Claims 5, 16, and 28.

Allen in view of Kanaegami does not specifically suggest a parsing operation that produces a

normalized tree of the text entry, however, Budzinski discloses a natural language parsing

method that creates a parse tree of an input text for dictionary comparison *(Col. 4, Line 60- Col.*

5, Line 22; and Col. 33, Lines 17-51).

Allen, Kanaegami, and Budzinski are analogous art because they are from a similar field

of endeavor in language processing utilizing text parsing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen in

view of Kanaegami with the parsing method taught by Budzinski in order to implement

improved natural language processing by further analyzing the role of a word within an input

text through the use of a parsing tree *(Budzinski, Col. 20, Lines 12-17)*.

11.   **Claims 26 and 38** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen

et al in view of Kanaegami et al, and further in view of Ho et al.

With respect to **Claim 26**, Allen in view of Kanaegami teaches the text parsing and tag

identification method that utilizes an object dictionary as applied to Claims 5 and 16. Allen in

view of Kanaegami does not specifically teach dictionary processing at a server, however Ho

teaches dictionary processing that takes place at a server *(Col. 9, Lines 24-31)*.

Allen, Kanaegami, and Ho are analogous art because they are from a similar field of

endeavor in language processing utilizing text parsing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen in

view of Kanaegami with the use of a server having a dictionary as taught by Ho in order to

conserver memory at a client computer by utilizing client/server communications *(Ho, Col. 4,*

Lines 14-28).

Claim 38 contains subject matter similar to Claim 26, and thus, is rejected for the same

reasons. Allen also teaches the use of HTML for displaying text *(Col. 30, Lines 44-53)*.

12.   **Claim 42** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allen et al in

view of Ho et al, and further in view of Goldberg et al.

With respect to **Claim 42**, Allen in view of Ho teaches the text parsing and tag

identification method and system as applied to Claim 39. Allen in view of Ho does not

specifically teach determining a user dependent context as a function of a current user of an

application and enabling specific tags to be accessed by that user, however Goldberg discloses

document tags that are only accessible based on a user role *(Col. 4, Line 56- Col. 5, Line 38)*.

Allen, Ho, and Goldberg are analogous art because they are from a similar field of

endeavor in language processing utilizing text parsing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Allen in

view of Ho with the user specific document tags as taught by Goldberg in order to implement a

means for document retrieval that aligns more closely with the needs an strategies of an

individual user *(Goldberg, Col. 2, Lines 31-43)*.

13. **Claim 44** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldberg et al in

view of Carter et al *(U.S. Patent: 6,108,619)*.

With respect to **Claim 44**, Goldberg discloses:

A memory in which machine instructions and data are stored, said data including a

plurality of tags and actions associated with the tags in regard to a template on which the

document is based *(processor and associated memory, Col. 5, Lines 39-56; metadata, Col. 6,*

Line 53- Col. 7, Line 6);

A processing device that is coupled in communication with the memory *(Fig. 1, Element*

22), said processing device executing the machine instructions stored in the memory to carry out

a plurality of functions, including:

Enabling the tags and actions associated with the tags to be centrally maintained

(maintaining tags and metadata at a central data repository, Col. 4, Line 56- Col. 5, Line 3; and

Fig. 1, Element 20);

Enabling any of a plurality of remote computing devices to access and download the tags

and actions associated with the tags for use in carrying out the action associated with any tag that

corresponds to text entered in the document *(Col. 8, Line 22- Col. 10, Line 55)*.

Goldberg does not explicitly disclose a network interface connecting a plurality of remote

computing devices over a network, however Carter discloses such an implementation *(Col. 2,*

Lines 49-61; Fig. 1).

Goldberg and Carter are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in text searching systems utilizing metadata. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Goldberg with the client/server implementation as taught by Carter in order to provide the ability for multiple computer systems to share data *(Carter, Col. 2, Lines 49-61)*.

14.   **Claim 45** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldberg et al in view of Carter et al, and further in view of Fukao et al *(U.S. Patent: 5,323,311)*.

With respect to **Claim 45**, Goldberg in view of Carter teaches the metadata providing system as applied to Claim 44. Carter further teaches a token dictionary *(Col. 4, Lines 26-67)*. Goldberg in view of Carter does not specifically suggest the ability to download a dictionary at a client device, however Fukao teaches such an implementation *(Col. 9, Lines 45-51)*.

Goldberg, Carter, and Fukao are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in text processing systems. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Goldberg in view of Carter with the dictionary transfer means as taught by Fukao in order to allow multiple user terminals to share dictionary data *(Fukao, Col. 9, Lines 45-51)*.

Conclusion

15.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Rosenbaum et al (U.S. Patent : 4,384,329)- teaches a method for identifying synonyms of input text.

Greif et al *(U.S. Patent: 5,371,675)*- teaches automatic data entry in a spreadsheet application utilizing a macro keyword.
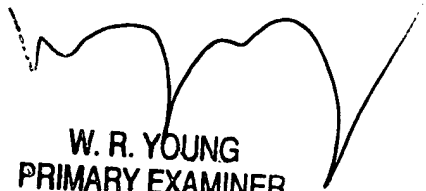
Martinez-Guerra et al *(U.S. Patent: 6,523,172)*- teaches a text processing system ·utilizing metadata.

16.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James S. Wozniak whose telephone number is (571) 272-7632 and email is James.Wozniak@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays, 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wayne Young can be reached at (571) 272-7582. The fax/phone number for the Technology Center 2600 where this application is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the technology center receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

James S. Wozniak   W. R. YOUNG
7/20/2005   PRIMARY EXAMINER